

FALLS PROFESSOR SAYS

Asking questions about chemical waste disposal is a right and a duty

By ANNITA NEWELL
Review staff writer

People have the right and the duty to ask questions about chemical waste disposal proposals, Dr. Gordon Finlay says.

The 66-year-old former Brock University professor, retired now, is in the process of studying the proposal for such a facility at Walker Brothers Quarries Ltd. He expects to report to the city council of Thorold by the end of this month.

His mandate includes a study of the patented solidification process Walker Brothers will use, a study of the effects any spill might have and the safety of storage in chemical, not geological terms.

His chemistry background is extensive and impressive. It includes a masters degree and a doctorate in chemistry, several years of research at the Norton Company and numerous publications in respected chemistry journals.

The city of Thorold hired Dr. Finlay after a citizens group asked for more information about the proposal, which is supported by the ministry of the environment.

City council decided to hire its own expert to check into the effects processing and storage of the waste might have on Thorold.

Of the general concept of solidification, Dr. Finlay says "it is the promising technology I know of, although I'm not sure it's fully proven."

"As a general rule, I would say it is much preferable to dumping in landfills, which must go on if we do not adopt some other process."

So far, he has read all documentation available regarding Soliroc, the solidification process to be used at Walker Brothers, and he is looking for more. He admits there is not a great deal published about solidification processes.

HE ALSO ADMITS he will not be doing any chemical experiments himself, but will base his decisions on reading and observation of the site proposed for the chemical waste plant and storage.

Asked if he considers it wise for citizens to be questioning such proposals, or if they should leave judgments to the experts, the soft-spoken professor says there is no reason why people shouldn't ask questions.

But "some people are more interested in mak-

ing statements than asking questions," he says.

"You're dependent on the ministry of the environment's word they'll provide perpetual care," he said "and I hope it's not like the perpetual care in some cemeteries."

"That's why people should ask questions." And he added, even an "I don't know" or "we'll find out" is better than a refusal to answer questions.

The particular process being proposed uses lime or quicklime as part of the solidification process, which is supposed to change the molecular structure of silicates to contain heavy metals, not by encapsulating them but by making them chemically a part of the molecules.

The question of acid rain's effect on the end product has been raised by some. Dr. Finlay says no one can know for sure the effects of acid rain, but he knows limestone absorbs acid, so there will be plenty of protection of the heavy metals from acid at the quarry site. He said it will likely be a question of competition between the quarry dust and lime used in the process for any acid from rain.

But "nobody will know for five years," he said. The plant and its product will be under careful monitoring for a five-year trial period.

What about after five years?

"If it lasts five years without attack I'd be prepared to put it in landfills as the Europeans do. If it is giving trouble before then, I'd hope somebody is watching it."

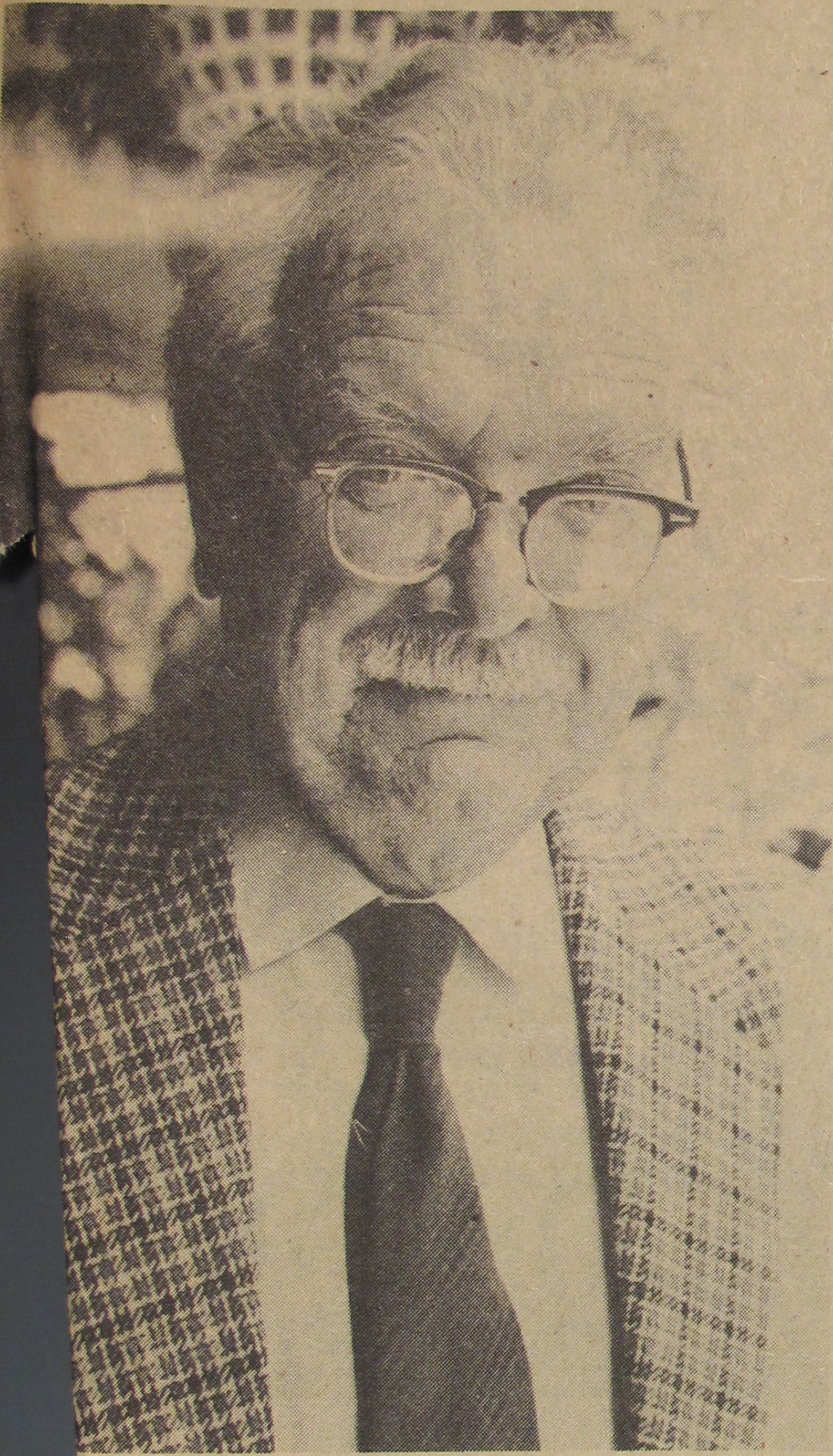
DR. FINLAY IS essentially checking what has already been checked by Walker Brothers experts and by the ministry of environment. He says chemical analysis has become a cynical business — findings are always cross-checked.

Although he has no specific background in the concept of solidifying chemicals with silicate, his background is inorganic chemistry, a field which includes some experience in silicate chemistry, he says.

Much of the criticism of waste disposal proposals is levelled at past practices and much of the worry about long term effects results from tragedies such as the Love Canal.

Dr. Finlay looks at it in the same light as past and present medical practices.

"Past history is always corrupted by what we thought was good," he says.



DR. GORDON FINLAY



Tribune photo/Dave Hanuschuk

At the 11th hour, of the 11th day, of the 11th month...

A lone veteran stands in silent salute to his fallen comrades at the cenotaph in Chippawa Park. Veterans across the country and throughout Welland

will be joining together today to remember all of the men and women who went to war and died for their country.



Students throw 98th birthday party

It's not every day there's a 98th birthday celebration. These children from Maplewood School in St. Catharines gather around Edith Slemon yesterday as she gets ready to blow out the candles on her birthday cake. The children baked the cake, broke out the balloons and colored a big

birthday banner to wish Mrs. Slemon a special happy birthday. The resident at Ina Grafton Gage Home had donated some money to the special needs students at the school so Club 26, made up of four classes of students, decided to throw a party.

— Staff photo by Les Slorach

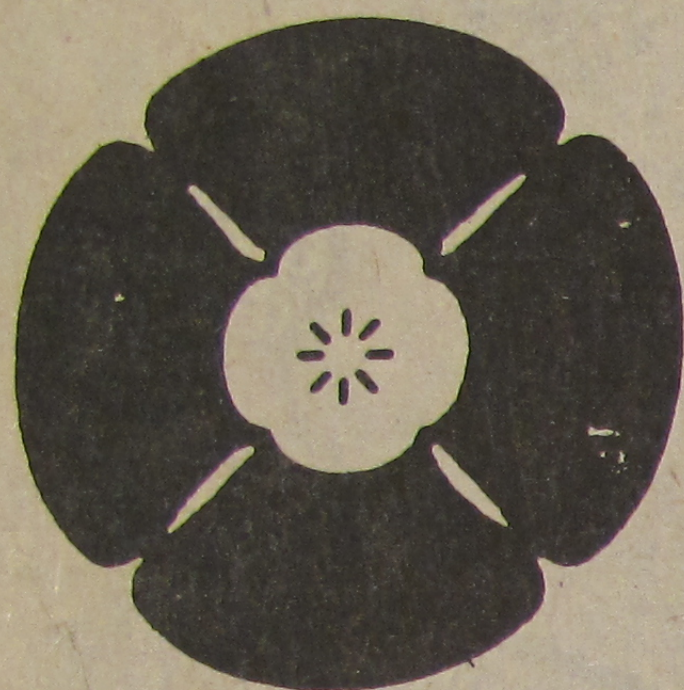
12.1

W H O U R

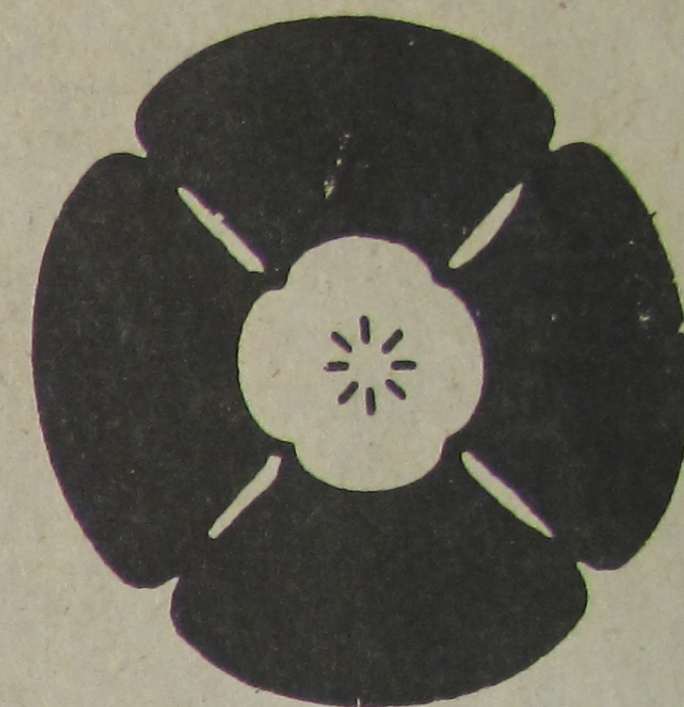


Freddie Faces Festival

At the kickoff press conference for this year's Rose Festival, Freddie the Clown was surprised to find he was being honored for his long association with the Festival. In designing and applying the artwork on this year's Rose Festival bus, Signs and Designs and Joe Pizzati Signs of Welland included Freddie's familiar likeness on the bus. In this Guardian photograph by Gloria Katch, Alderman Joe Spadafora (left) and Janet Rivier of Signs and Designs unveil the artwork for Freddie (centre), who in real life is Fred Farnham.



In Flanders Fields...



Each November more than 14 million people 'bloom' in Canada.

Dotting the lapels of half of Canada's population, this symbol of remembrance makes its annual appearance as it has done every year since 1926.

Although everybody knows what the poppy means, no one is certain of how it all began; how the poppy became so closely associated with remembrance of the war dead.

The association was certainly not new when the poppy was adopted in Canada in 1921. At 110 years before that time, a correspondent wrote of how thickly poppies grew over the graves of the dead. He was speaking of the Napoleonic War and its campaigns in Flanders.

But a Canadian medical officer was chiefly responsible for this association, more so than any other single known factor.

John McCrae was a tall, boyish 43-year-old member of the Canadian Medical Corps from Guelph, Ont. An artillery veteran of the Boer War, he had the eye of a gunner, the hand of a surgeon and the soul of a poet when

he went into the line at Ypres on April 22, 1915.

POISON GAS

That was the afternoon the enemy first used poison gas.

The first attack failed. So did the next and the next. For 17 days and nights the allies repulsed wave after wave of attackers.

During this period, McCrae wrote "One can see the dead lying there on the front field. And in places where the enemy threw in an attack, they lie very thick on the slopes of the German trenches."

Working from a dressing station on the bank of the Yser Canal, Lt.-Col. McCrae dressed hundreds of wounded, never taking off his clothes for the entire 17 days. Sometimes the dead or wounded actually rolled down the bank from above into his dugout. While awaiting the arrival of batches of wounded, he would watch the men at work in the burial plots which were quickly filling up.

Then McCrae and his unit were relieved. "We are weary in body and wearier in mind. The general im-

pression in my mind is one of a nightmare," he wrote home.

But McCrae came out of Ypres with 13 lines scrawled on a scrap of paper. The lines were the poem which started: "In Flanders field the poppies blow..."

These were the lines which are enshrined in the hearts of all soldiers who heard in them their innermost thoughts. McCrae was their voice. The poem circulated as does a folk song, by living word of mouth. Men learned it with their hearts.

In the United States, the poem inspired the American Legion to adopt the poppy as the symbol of Remembrance.

POEM IMPACT

In Canada the poppy was officially adopted by the Great War Veterans Association in 1921 on the suggestion of a Mrs. E. Guerin of France. But there is little doubt that the impact of McCrae's poem influenced this decision.

The poem speaks of Flanders fields. But the subject is universal: the fear that in death we will be

forgotten, that death will have been in vain.

The spirit of true Remembrance, as symbolized by the poppy, must be our eternal answer which belies those fears.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

*In Flanders fields the poppies
blow,
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our places; and in the sky,
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below
We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved, and were loved, and now we
lie
In Flanders fields.*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies
grow
In Flanders fields.*

John McCrae

'The Best of Ed and Bev' — A lesson in packaging

By WAYNE HARADA
Advertiser Entertainment Editor

After a two-year absence, Ed Kenney has made a triumphant return to the golden circle of Hawaiian entertainment, the Coral Lanai of the Halekulani Hotel. Indeed, his reunion with ex-wife Beverly Noa, his co-star for years, marks a full cycle for his career and for the history of the hotel.

As you may know, the Halekulani — Waikiki's last low-rise and the alternative to commerciality — will be a thing of the past by mid-year. That is to say, the present Halekulani we all love and cherish will be no

Advertiser review

"THE BEST OF ED AND BEV"
At the Halekulani Hotel

Showtimes: 9 p.m. daily except Sundays.
Cover charge: \$5.50 per person.
Dinner service: Available prior to show.
Reservations: 923-2311.

more. The showroom that has housed the Kenney revue for a couple of seasons, and more recently, the Marlene Sai spectacle, will be gone. Pau.

So it is a fitting tribute to the memory of the Halekulani that Kenney and Noa are back together, in a show themed "The Best of Ed and Bev." It is the peak of Island show production, and a paramount revue that floats — delicately and preciously — with effortless sparkle, effervescence, and elan.

Indeed, Kenney is Waikiki's most respected baritone. Noa is easily the town's top hula talent. Where most others sweat and strive and grope for perfection, Kenney and Noa do their thing as naturally as breathing.

The show is truly a "best of" bonanza, a lesson in precise packaging. While everything is familiar, and exhibited previously in various shows around town, Kenney and Noa have the knack of a Lex Brodie: Making retreads work anew. I can watch their show nightly, from now through the closing of the show, and never tire of the special chemistry between these two troupers.

Kenney, of course, is the catalyst. In his eyes, in his slimmed-

down form, in his gift of gab — there is magic.

He opens this show with a somewhat overlong version of "My Hawaii" sung from off stage, and when he finally appears, the applause is robust. His "I Am Hawaii" at Monday's opening night was tentative and wobbly; no doubt, he's been under pressure and stress, proving even the pros get nervous at an opening. The voice was a bit out of kilter in this one song, though by the time Noa completes the number with her lovely dance (wherein Kenney proudly proclaims, "she is Hawaii") everything is beautiful.

To say that one number is better than another is like trying to say that the lomi salmon is more flavorful than the pipikaula at a luau. The fact is, there is plenty of everything and something for everyone, and every turn is marvelous, every song a joy, every dance a charmer.

If you have seen one show with these two Island treasures over the past 10 years, you will savor the precision and the polish of their rare artistry.

There is, for instance, Kenney's Kauai medley, with that expected "Anahola" ditty wherein the shoes come off, and barefoot boy makes whoopee with songs from his favorite Island.

There is, further, that ethereal dance of the limbless wahine, with

Noa draped in black, crouching in a memorable stance. It has become a signature piece for both the singer and the dancer.

Remember, too, the implemental exchange, with stones, then bamboo sticks, then sticks, and that nostalgic turn with small-kid prancing, on the Hawaiian alphabet song? Ah, memories.

Kenney and Noa are capable of taking the hokey and making it hap-

pen. "Kaleponi," "Palissa," and "Holoholo Kaa" are trusty favorites, with whimsy and wonderment, reflecting the breadth and depth of their acting abilities. You can envision the thrills of flying in an airplane or hot-air balloon or bouncy-bouncing crank-up car. The power of suggestion is incredible when these two are on stage.

Then there's the pidgin-English "Christianity," with more incredible interchange. Noa and Kenney sing

and enact the Bob Magoon Jr. tune better than ever, reflecting the command of true seasoned pros. I don't think anyone else can stage this song on any Island stage hereafter.

Kenney's still-popular version of "Mr. Sun Cho Lee" — about a stingy Chinese — again is imprinted with a dare-not-change stamp. And who, really, can top Noa's lyrical, fluid hula on "Lovely Hula Hands" which, in this outing, is a medley with "Mi Nei."

Kenney revives "What a Wonderful World" and manages to make it fit his Hawaiian mold. It's the spirit, the sense of invention, the gift of interpretation. A wonderful whirl, indeed.

Kenney and Noa prove, time after time, instance after instance, that you can make an old piece of material ring new; that you can perform oldies and reserve them as newies, with class. The show, simply, is the best of the new year.



Ed Kenney

'Wearable' Custom Homes Crafted By Penny Martyn

Looking for that gift that is truly special is always difficult at Christmas time.

But Penny Martyn's replicas of custom homes may be just what the doctor ordered.

The Stayner resident has been making and selling two-dimensional wooden replicas of houses in the area for about four months now. The average piece measures about three by four inches and about 3/8" deep. So far, Ms. Martyn has made more than 25 replicas of houses.

"My sister-in-law told me about the idea, and I played around with it and here I am," she said in a recent interview.

Ms. Martyn, 28, has been particularly drawn to houses because she studied architecture at the University of Vienna when she went to live in Europe for a few years.

Her pieces are ideal for Christmas gifts, real estate sales and decorative items for use around the home as Christmas tree ornaments or as refrigerator magnets.

To start a piece, Ms. Martyn takes a picture of the front of her subject and sketches out a plan onto a piece of balsa wood. The outline is then cut out with a small knife and then details are painted on with ceramic paint.

They are so light, they can even be worn as jewelry pieces; Ms. Martyn even has a replica of her Volkswagen convertible that she wears as a necklace.

"You can probably do almost anything ... a doghouse or a gazebo. Anything that's special to someone," she said.

Ms. Martyn has done replicas of the home of Major General Richard Rohmer on Pretty River Parkway and other old houses in Collingwood.

Five of her pieces are available for \$24.99 at From Our Hands on Hurontario Street in Collingwood.

"I think it's very inventive," said Eleanor Anderson, co-owner of From Our Hands. "I haven't seen anything so interesting in quite a while."

She expects that Ms. Martyn's replicas will be a very popular item for Christmas.

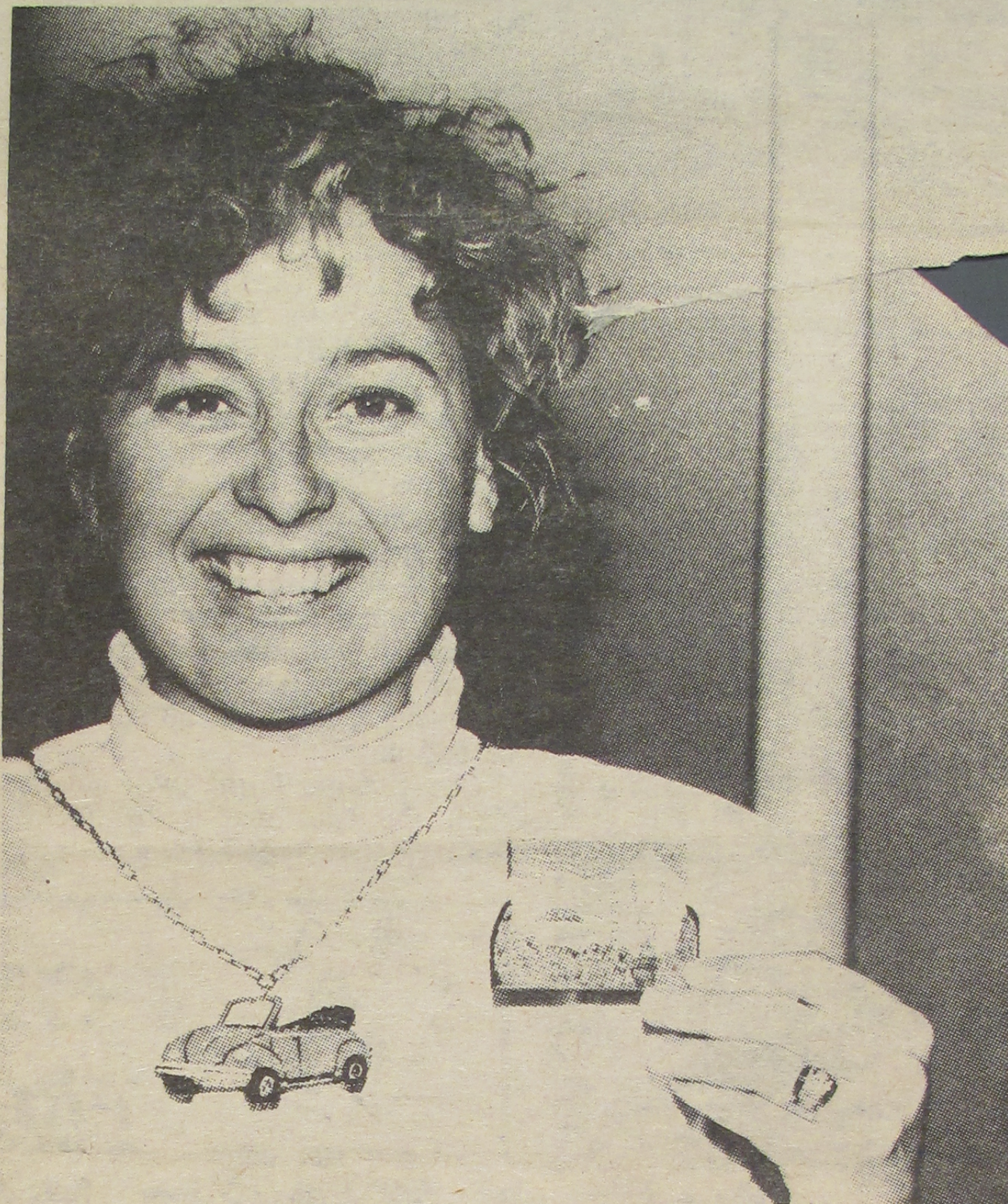
"We have in Collingwood so many interesting houses ... People like looking at houses and people are always interested in architecture and places that people live in. It's a tiny treasure; it doesn't take up much space... and it's not expensive."

Although few people know about Ms. Martyn's little works of art, she has been successful selling quite a few of them.

Some replicas have been requested by real estate agents to give as a gift to the owners of a new house.

"I've been selling quite a few which was really surprising," she said. They have been selling "probably because they're in a good price range and it's personalized; it's for that person only. They're unique and people are always proud of their homes."

You can find out more about Penny's little homes by contacting Penny's Perspectives at (705) 428-2269.



Penny Martyn shows off one of her "Custom Houses" she carves out of wood. The Volkswagen she is

wearing as a necklace is also one of her pieces.

16-1

Both sides still claim victory in Battle of Lundy's Lane

Tomorrow, the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, under the direction of its president, Newton Misener, will hold the annual commemorative service for the Battle of Lundy's Lane. A special church service will be held in Drummond Hill Presbyterian Church at which the Rev. K. Moyer will preach. Then there will be a special memorial service in the adjacent cemetery at which wreaths will be placed on the battle-ground monument in honor of both the Canadian and American soldiers who fought in this crucial battle of the War of 1812-14.

The Battle of Lundy's Lane was fought on June 25, 1814, and it was the fiercest and bloodiest battle of that entire war that was the last fought by the armies of these two great English-speaking nations. It has also been called by historians and writers, the Battle of Niagara Falls, because of the proximity of the battlefield to the cataracts, and especially by the Americans, the Battle of Bridgewater.

Bridgewater was located in the Dufferin Islands area and was, up until the Battle of Lundy's Lane, the site of the largest industrial mills in the entire Niagara peninsula. In their hasty retreat from the Lundy's Lane battlefield, the Americans burned these mills to the ground before retiring to the safety of their camp just above Chippawa.

The Americans had had a very successful month militarily in July 1814. In the first few days of it, they had crossed the Niagara River from Buffalo to Fort Erie, captured the Canadian fort, proceeded along the river road to Chippawa, where, on July 5th, they soundly defeated



By
Francis
Petrie

ed the British and Canadian forces. This left the Americans virtually victorious in the entire peninsula, save for a few pockets of British resistance. On the 19 July, 1814, the Americans senselessly burned St. Davids to the ground, in an act that was later to result in the court martial of the offending American commander, Colonel Stone.

When the British and Canadian forces regrouped for a come-back, the American forces decided to regroup for safety as well. More by chance than planned deliberation, these opposing forces met head on in Lundy's Lane area, immediately west of its junction with Portage Road (Main Street).

Accounts as to the number of combatants on both sides vary greatly. The British, Canadian militia, and Indians numbered between 2200 and 3000 men, under the command of Generals Sir Gordon Drummond and Phineas Riall. Drummond is still honored today by Drummond Road, Drummond Hill Cemetery, and Drummondville (the old, original name for the south-end of the city) while Riall has Riall Street in the old Stamford village named after him. The American forces numbered between 4,000 and 5,000 under Generals Winfield Scott, Jacob Brown and James Ripley.

The battle commenced that hot July afternoon around 6 p.m. and lasted until midnight, or a little more than six hours. It centered around the highest point in the cemetery (where the battlefield monument is today) and encompassed the area as far south as Barker Street and as far north as North Street. There are several detailed accounts of this battle as to military logistics, manoeuvres, the regiments involved, and actual reports from both sides, including correspondence from the generals in charge to their superiors in York and Washington, all of which make most interesting reading to the military student.

It is sufficient to say here, however, that the battle raged hot and heavy and that it be-

came closer and more furious as daylight gave way to darkness. Possession of the hill and its guns changed several times, with artillery and musketry fire at very short range. This, and the hand to hand bayonet fighting in the darkness led to a fearful loss of life on both sides. There was also much confusion on both sides.

All three American generals were wounded and the British general Riall was wounded and taken prisoner, with General Drummond suffering a neck wound. When it was all over, the Americans retreated to Bridgewater and Chippawa, leaving the British and Canadians in possession of the hill, too exhausted to pursue their adversaries. The Americans lost more than 1000 men and the British and Canadians 900 or more.

The next day, July 26th, the victors were faced with the gigantic task of burying the dead of both sides. Some were buried in the trenches and nearby fields but most were burned in a huge funeral pyre, using wooden rails from nearby fences. Tradition has it, that grass refused to grow on the site of this funeral pyre (now the site of the old Drummond Hill Presbyterian manse) for several years.

The Battle of Lundy's Lane was a crucial one. It was important to Upper Canada (Ontario) as the American invasion had been checked and the in-

vading American army thrown back on Fort Erie. The battle is also considered controversial as both sides claimed (and still claim) the actual victory. Hence, it is a good place to honor the partakers in this battle today. Tomorrow, both Canadian and American groups will unite in peace to lay

wreaths in tribute to those who met here in mortal combat 155 years ago.

A most interesting account of this battle was written by William Hamilton Merritt, founder and father of the first Welland Canal. He fought at Lundy's Lane as a Lincoln Militia captain, and was captured and tak-

en prisoner to Washington, D.C. He states that his captors were both kind and mean to him and his fellow captives and gives an account of the British burning of Washington and the White House that he heard while a prisoner.

One report from an American officer to his superiors stated

that the dead were piled three deep — the British red intermingling with the American blue and grey — and that some 60 or 70 horses slain in the battle were also strewn on the battlefield. It is hard to visualize such a scene of carnage and bloodshed in the quiet, peaceful cemetery of today.



SIX-HOUR BATTLE — The Battle of Lundy's Lane between Canadian, British and Indian forces and American invaders raged for six hours on July 25, 1814. It was deemed a turning point in the war. After gaining victories

in the Niagara Peninsula, the Americans were forced to retreat to Chippawa following their defeat at Lundy's Lane. Photo is courtesy of the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society and the Stamford Kiwanis Centennial History of Niagara Falls.

Make the YMCA financial drive a success now

Dump 'diplomania' and treat workers as individuals, Toffler tells recruiters

BY MARGOT GIBB-CLARK

The Globe and Mail

Recruiters must get away from their mania for hiring staff with lots of diplomas or degrees, futurist Alvin Toffler told a Toronto audience yesterday.

Such formal credentials, "I believe, tell you less and less about what people can do," he said at a Personnel Association of Ontario conference.

Until recently, in traditional bureaucracies, only a small part of what an employee might know was considered relevant. "Now we are learning that what the employee knows is relevant, what he doesn't know is dangerous."

Bureaucracies served the world well for years, he said, but they are no longer suitable with today's swift changes. "It is now common wisdom that bureaucracies can't

cope with turbulent change."

Such change overloads a structure where information tends to be stuffed into small specialized cubbyholes, with the engineer knowing only about the research and any synthesis being done by a more senior manager.

"So the internal information structures of these organizations become clogged." Bureaucracies tend to work on a need-to-know basis, he said, suppressing informal information moving through the system and deriding it as gossip or the grapevine.

"Today we know better — without grapevines, nothing gets done. I'd argue that less gets done today than ever if we rely on formal channels." In fact, he said, this information, which bursts out of its cubbyholes into illicit channels, can be what enables a company to survive.

If recruiters continue to hire based on "diplomania," it helps lock the world into the existing bureaucratic system. Neither the workplace nor schools are pushed to change, he added.

"Dump diplomania and treat all employees as individuals. It is the only way your firm will prosper."

Marvin Haggith, another speaker, said the current labor crunch will get worse by the year 2000 unless more women enter the work force and older employees stay longer. Disabled workers should also be considered for more tasks, he said.

The labor force will not only be short in numbers, but in skills. The skill requirements for jobs are rising faster than governments have predicted.



The **Margaret Eaton School Digital Collection** is a not-for-profit resource created in 2014-2015 to assist scholars, researchers, educators, and students to discover the Margaret Eaton School archives housed in the Peter Turkstra Library at Redeemer University College. Copyright of the digital images is the property of Redeemer University College, Ancaster, Canada and the images may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email digital images for individual non-commercial use. To learn more about this project or to search the digital collection, go to <http://libguides.redeemer.ca/mes>.